

members; but there seems to be a disposition among the men to hold off until the 300 necessary members is assured."

"Enclose check and note as per circular just received. Hope the good work is progressing satisfactorily and will not fail."

"Enclosed find check for \$15. I have lost the note and if you will tell me how to make one out, I will send it at once. I have been in a company, which costs me \$15 a year, for many years, but I would rather have my money in the hands of our own Society."

"As you know, I am heartily in favor of the idea you are trying to work out and I certainly boost it every time I get an opportunity."

CARREL'S SOLUTION.

Several inquiries have come to this office for the formula of the antiseptic solution which developed as one of the innumerable by-products of the European war. This solution is generally referred to under the name of Carrel's solution, and is made as follows:

Dissolve in a large bottle 140 grams of dry carbonate of soda with 10 liters of sterile water. Add to this 200 grams of chloride of lime (bleaching powder) and shake well. After half an hour siphon off the clear fluid into another bottle through a cotton plug or filter paper and then add 40 grams boric acid to the clear fluid.

ALCOHOL AND PROHIBITION.

The editor of this JOURNAL has had many requests to publish editorially urgent pleas for voting against amendments 1 and 2 at the forthcoming general election. A request equally urgent has also been made to commend prohibition and condemn the use of alcohol. The whole question is another one of those exceedingly broad fundamental problems which confront society. Shall the individual be guided, directed, restrained, modified by governmental authority in all the innumerable ways which sumptuary legislation might devise? Or, on the other hand, shall as great freedom and liberty of conduct be given to the individual as may be consistent with the quiet life, liberty and enjoyment of property of other citizens? Alcohol, like many other things, may be at one time innocent if not useful, while at another time it may be most vicious. In the abuse, and not the sane and proper use, lies the potency for evil of many things, not alone alcohol. Only a fanatic (and the utterances of fanatics must be eliminated from any side of any question) would claim that the moderate use of wine, beer, or other forms of alcohol is harmful. To get back where we started, the whole question is one of policy in social development. One group maintains that the personal activities of all individuals shall be limited, whereas the other group maintains that only the activities of individuals which are harmful to others shall be controlled.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM.

The members of the Scientific Program Committee wish to again call the attention of the members of the State Society to the absolute necessity of making early application for places on the program. They again call attention to the ruling that not only must titles to papers be in the hands of the Program Committee before January, but each author must furnish by that date a synopsis of the paper to be read. These titles and synopses will be published in the JOURNAL before the April meeting. This ruling was made in order to furnish an opportunity for those wishing to take part in discussions to be informed in advance regarding the particular phases of a problem which the author intends to treat in the presentation of his paper. It is felt that only in this way can the greatest good be obtained from discussion.

All members of the State Society in good standing are eligible for a place on the Scientific Program. The privilege of presenting a paper is not the result of a "pull" or of favoritism. The Society belongs to its members and each has a right to be heard on the program or in the discussions. The only thing which can prevent a member of the Society from presenting a paper is the limited amount of time. The actual amount of time allotted for the reading and discussion of papers is two and one-half days. Obviously, each one of the twenty-five hundred members of the Society cannot present a paper. For this reason it is apparent that more will apply for space than can be accommodated. Those who apply early will be given the first opportunity, provided that they comply with the rules laid down and printed in the September number of the JOURNAL.

Below you will find the names of the members of the Committee on Scientific Work and the names of the Chairmen and Secretaries of the various sections:

Program Committee.

Dr. A. B. Grosse, San Francisco, Chairman.
Dr. Harry E. Alderson, San Francisco.
Dr. F. C. E. Mattison, Pasadena.
Dr. R. A. Peers, Colfax, Secretary.

Section Chairmen and Secretaries.

Eye and Ear Section:

Dr. Geo. P. Wintermute, San Francisco.
Dr. B. F. Church, Redlands.

G-U Section:

Dr. Wm. E. Stevens, San Francisco.
Dr. Victor G. Vecki, San Francisco.

Gynecology and Obstetrics Section:

Dr. E. N. Ewer, Oakland.
Dr. A. B. Spalding, San Francisco.

Nervous Diseases and Psychiatry Section:

Dr. Andrew W. Hoisholt, Napa.
Dr. Ross Moore, Los Angeles.